CUBAN CABINET AT WORK. MEMBERS SHOW DISPOSITION TO AID

FEELING AGAINST THE SPANISH BANK-

CHANGES IN THE COURTS-TO RE-MOVE STATUES OF SPANIARDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Havana, Jan. 17 .- General Brooke's new Cuhan Cabinet shows a disposition to take hold vigorously. Dr. Lanuza, the Secretary of Public Instruction, is in Washington. The other three members-Capote, Desvernine and Yanez-having consulted with the various Cuban elements, secided that the situation warranted them in assuming its responsibilities. A complaint was made that it was not a representative body of all classes, but its members seem determined to disprove that charge, as they have already intimated that they expect to be something more than an advisory body, and to exercise real functions of government throughout the whole

The first inquiry was whether the Cabinet had anything to do with the government of the city of Havana, or whether General Ludlow was the supreme authority superior to the Cabinet. This question has not been answered.

Capote is the best known of General Brooke' Cuban advisers, as he was Vice-President of the Provisional Government and held the rank of brigadier-general in the insurgent army. Public attention, however, is focussed upon Desvernine, who was comparatively unknown until he was named Secretary of the Treasury. He is asked to use his official influence to overturn the arrangements by which the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba is to continue the collection of taxes. Agitation on that subject is becoming stormy, more especially as no authorized statement is made, and the suggestion that the bank is to fulfil this function for a few months only, or until better arrangements can be made, does not pacify the public feeling.

## COLLECTION OF OLD TAXES.

It is alleged that the bank has had blanks prepared for the collection of taxes incurred under Spanish sovereignty, and expects its 5 per cent and an additional penalty for arrearages. and, though this statement has not been authorized, it increases the agitation. The former civil employes under Spanish dominion have had their hopes raised that back collections would be made and applied to their unpaid salaries. Many of them are in a distressing state of poverty. The Cubans say that at Santlago no attempt was made to collect taxes incurred prior to American control, and that a different plan cannot be enforced in other parts of the island. of the leading American officials in Havana are understood to have advised against the bank plan, and to have recommended a direct levy and collection of taxes by the military authorities. The problem is an intricate one.

General Brooke is arranging to establish the law courts on a firm footing and to end the present confusion, and the appointment of a Supreme Court composed of twelve members is one project. Such a court would have final jurisdiction and would determine appeals from the present Audiencia, which is the highest judicial tribunal. Many cases which would have been appealed to Madrid were left hanging when the Spanish authorities departed.

An epidemic of open-letter writing to General Brooke has broken out among both Spaniards and Cubans. Every subject is treated of in these letters, and they indicate a reasonable degree of satisfaction with American control without fear that the United States will make a mistake if it does not heed the advice that is given on particular points.

The new Ayuntamiento, or city council, is considering a scheme to rename some of the leading streets replacing Spanish cognomens with those of Americans and Cubans. the changes proposed are the names McKinley, Lee, Maceo and Gomez. The council is also arranging to remove the statues of various Spanish worthies from the public parks, including that of Isabella of the present generation in the Central Park, and of Ferdinand VII, in front of the palace. The American military authorities offered to have these statues boxed for the Spanish officials, but as the latter did not ask for them they will be placed in the public museum. The statue of Carlos III, which is said to be the work of Canova, will be allowed to remain because of its artistic value.

# RAILWAY OFFICIALS TO BE TRIED.

General Brooke has revoked his order directdered by Civil Governor De Castro against officials of the Havana street railway for selling stock in alleged violation of the law. By this action the civil prosecutions will continue. An American syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of San José wharves. This is the most valuable dock property in Havana. The upset price which the present owners ask is reported

Collector Bliss has replied to the Merchants' League, which made complaints against a part of the new tariff schedules, that their request for modifications will be forwarded to Washington. The Treasury Department has reaffirmed

Local bankers are offering \$4.89 for the centen's value, for which in receipt for customs

the duty was fixed at \$4.82. Cuban office-seekers are complaining that the American authorities have created a political boss in the person of General Menocal, because no Cuban can secure a place in any department without Menocal's indorsement. The 161st Indlana has more cases of smallpox threatened. Its members are uneasy, and are asking that because of sickness it be one of the first regiments called 'iome from Cuba and mustered out. General Chaffee, of General Brooke's staff, has been ill with calentura. He is on duty again.

though not fully recovered. Word has been received that in some parts of Pinar Del Rio the insurgents have disbanded irregularly and are foraging on the country. The military authorities are investigating the reports. No violence is charged, but reports are

## LUDLOW ARRAIGNS SPANIARDS. FORCIBLE LETTER TO THE FORMER MAYOR

-DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE CITY. Havana, Jan. 17 .- Some idea of the conditions here in Havana and of the real magnitude of the work before the military administration can be gathered from a letter sent recently by Major-General Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, to the former Mayor, Marquis d'Esteban, in reply to a letter complaining that certain United States staff officers had been operating in the mayoralty

sphere without consulting him. After an expression of regret that the Mar quis had been inconvenienced in any way, and an assurance that, whatever had been done, no

discourtesy was intended, General Ludlow says: You must admit, however, that the city of Havana is in a deplorable condition. The Spanlards have left it bankrupt, unable to pay its employes, who have lacked their salaries for nany months. The prisons, asylums and homes for the destitute are without supplies, food or medicine. The sanitary condition is frightful. Almost inconcelevable abuses exist, which are

"The Spaniards have left Havana with scarcely an attribute of modern civilization and practically in the sanitary condition of a city two centuries ago. For the time being, Havana as well as the island, is in a helpless and destitute condition. The United States is provisionally in charge of the administration of affairs, military and civil. The American Government has expended large sums of money for the regeneration of the island, and is ready to spend more. The money which at this very moment is being used to maintain the charitable institutions of the city is money allotted by the United States as a free gift for this purpose. We have given food rations by the millions and employment to thousands of men who needed it.

a continuing menace to the health of the city.

"The retiring Spanish authorities have pillaged almost every building destined for public use, stripping all of everything of value, with a few exceptions, and leaving behind only the accumulated filth of generations. Within three months will come the wet season, with deplorable possibilities as to the outbreak of epidemics particularly yellow fever, from which Havana suffers the year round owin- to the gross neglect of all sanitary precautions.

"In these circumstances, faced by the graves emergency, with immediate measures of relief necessary in every direction, with all public institutions to be reorganized and re-equipped, with the streets to clean and pave, the sewers to be built, untold abominations by the thousand to be obliterated, and the common people to be educated in the elementary principles of modern civilized life, it as install impressible at this mocivilized life, it is simply impossible at this mo-ment for the United States military authorities, in every step they take, to go through the tedious processes imposed by Spanish methods upon local administration."

local administration."

In concluding his letter General Ludlow invited the Marquis to join him in measures tending to ameliorate the deplorable conditions under which Havana suffers.

## THE PHILIPPINES COMMISSION.

SCHURMAN, DEWEY, OTIS, DENBY AND WORCESTER SELECTED BY THE PRESIDENT

Washington, Jan. 17 .- President McKinley at to-day's Cabinet meeting announced that he had finally selected the members of the Commission to visit and report on the affairs in the Philippine Islands as follows: Messrs. Schurman, Dewey, Otis, Denby and Worcester.

## ALL QUIET IN THE PHILIPPINES.

### NO SIGN OF TROUBLE AT ILOHO-PEOPLE RETURNING TO MANILA.

Washington, Jan. 17 .- At the Cabinet meeting to-day advices from Manila were read, showing that affairs in the islands are quiet. The dispatch was sent to the War Department, and proved the most gratifying official news received from that quarter since the state of affairs in the archipelago recently assumed a serious phase. It announced that the people who had moved out of the city of Manila, owing to alarming but unfounded reports, were quietly returning to their homes. At Iloilo affairs are going on satisfactorily, and a gratifying fact re-corded in the dispatch was that the officers of the American ships and the insurgents were fraternizing freely on shore, and that there was

RIOS MUST STOP TALKING. HE COMPLAINS OF THE STRICT CENSOR-SHIP OF HIS DISPATCHES.

Madrid, Jan. 17. A semi-official note just issued says the Government here has not yet received replies to telegrams sent to General Rios, the Spanish commander at Manila. The note adds: "Such rigorous censorship of official dispatches as exercised by the Americans is un-

### NO GERMAN INTERFERENCE. MR. WHITE SPEAKS OF THE ACTION OF

GERMAN MERCHANTS.

dor here, Andrew D. White, said in an inter-

"As a conclusive answer to the assertion that the Germans wish to stir up the Filipinos against the United States, one fact out of many which may be mentioned see.as to me conclusive to the contrary. It is, that from the beginning the German merchants in the Philippine Islands have been the strongest advocates of American rule. When the war with Spain was pending the head of one of the leading German houses at Manila came to Berlin, saw me and urged the importance of our assuming sovereignty there and taking complete control.

He spoke to the same purpose here at the Foreign Office, and then went to Paris and saw various members of the Peace Commission and urged them most earnestly to the same effect. He insisted that the interests of German merchants there demanded that our sovereignty chants there demanded that our sovereignty over the islands be maintained, and he has since furnished us with a document of great length on the subject, embodying statistical considerations of various sorts. He must have had the collaboration of many of his fellow-merchants there. Altogether, I regard this as a most significant fact against all the loose, wild charges that the Germans are seeking to undermine American authority in the islands. If that were so they would simply wreck their own interests, and this they know better than anybody eise." and this they know better than anybody else."

# AGRARIAN RIOT IN HUNGARY.

MANY REBELS AND SOLDIERS KILLED-THE AGITATION SPREADING.

London, Jan. 18 .- The Budapest correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says that an agrarian revolt is in full swing in the Arad District. Fierce conflicts have taken place, in which sixteen rebels and ten soldiers have been killed, and the rebellion is rapidly spreading.

# ALONZO AWAITING REINFORCEMENTS.

BOLIVIA'S PRESIDENT PREPARING TO ATTACK

Lima, Peru, by way of Galveston, Tex., Jan. 17.— Well-authenticated advices from Bolivia say that the President of the Republic, General Cevero Fernandez Alonzo, with his troops, is still at Viacha, awaiting reinforcements before advancing upon the capital, La Paz, which is in the hands of

the revolutionists. The revolutionary commanders have 2,500 well-armed men, and can count upon the enthusiastic support of the population of the city. They believe that the fortifications are impregnable, and that, in case of a siege, victory is assured to the revolutionary cause.

President Alonzo's wife arrived to-day by steamer at Mollendo. Peru. The revolutionary commanders have 2,500 well

# GERMANY'S APPEAL PUBLISHED.

PETITION TO REDUCE TARIFF ON COTTON VEL-VET AND OTHER ARTICLES

Berlin, Jan. 17.—The full text of the appeal sub-mitted to the Government on Saturday last by the manufacturers of cotton velvets, eau de cologne and chocolate, with a view to inducing the Wash-ington authorities to rescind the latest interpretation of the tariff appraisement of those articles, was published to-day.

The appeal refers to the decision of the United States Supreme Court of December 2 last, which it States Supreme Court of December 2 last, which it attempts to controvert, alleging that such a ruling is unfair to German exporters, since the goods affected are made in bond with duty-free imported raw material. To appraise these goods with the amount of the German duty added would be the appeal contends, an injustice, and "the American consuls have always certified invoices on this understanding."

Y. & S. STICK LICORICE.

The increasing sales of this article testify to its popularity. Druggists and confectioners.—Adva.

SIGNS OF DISSOLUTION.

SPAIN'S MINISTER OF FINANCE PRE-VENTED FROM RESIGNING-THE CORTES WILL ALSO MEET FOR RATIFICATION.

Madrid, Jan. 17 .- At the Cabinet Council today Señor Pulgcerver, Minister of Finance, expressed a desire to resign his portfolio, but he ultimately yielded to the persuasions of Señor Sagasta, who represented the necessity of the Ministry appearing intact before the Cortes.

No date has yet been fixed for the meeting of the Cortes, but it will probably come together two days after the ratification of the treaty by the United States Senate. This is the course advocated by Duke Almodovar del Rio, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the ground that the Senate "may yet introduce modifications into the treaty in the articles dealing with the Phil-

The Foreign Minister emphatically denied that Great Britain had sent a note to Spain regarding the interpretation of the Treaty of Utrecht and Gibraltar.

### TRANSFER OF COLUMBUS'S ASHES. THE COFFIN OPENED-CEREMONY AT SE-

VILLE-THE QUESTION OF IDENTITY. Cadiz, Jan. 17 .- The coffin containing the supposed remains of Christopher Columbus, which arrived here yesterday on board the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito, and which were transferred to the auxiliary cruiser Giralda, formerly the British yacht of that name, owned by Harry McCalmont, for conveyance to Seville, has been opened. About thirty bones and some ashes were found in the casket. It was again closed, and will be received at Seville with great solemnity and deposited in the Cathedral. The route of the procession will be lined with troops.

The Spaniards hold that the bones and ashes which are now on the way to Seville are really the remains of Columbus, while independent investigators and the people of Santo Domingo generally assert that the remains of the Great Admiral rest in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo, capital of the republic of that name. According to the Spaniards, the remains of Columbus have rested in the Cathedral of Havana since January 19, 1796, having been brought there from Santo Domingo after that island had been ceded to France by Spain.

It seems that the body of Columbus was transferred from Valladolid. Spain, where he died on May 20, 1506, to Seville, in 1513, where the remains were placed in the Carthusian Monastery of Las There, it appears, was also placed Cuevas. body of Diego Columbus, the eldest son of the Great Admiral, and a former Governor-General of Hispaniola, later known as Santo Domingo, the West Indian island which now forms the two republics of Santo Domingo and Hayti.

In 1536 the bodies of Christopher Columbus and Diego Columbus were taken from the Monastery of Las Cuevas and carried across the Atlantic to Santo Domingo. The Spanish records allege that the body of Columbus was transferred with much ceremony from Santo Domingo to Havana 1796-'96. According to the people of Santo Domingo, however, a mistake was made, and the body transnot that of his father. Christopher Columbus.

In support of this assertion the people of Santo Domingo and independent investigators say that Christopher Columbus, deeply wounded by the injustice and cruelty with which he had been treated by the Spaniards, begged, a short time before his death, that the chains in which he had been brought back a prisoner from the West Indies, and which he always kept in his room, be buried with him in his coffin. This, it is said, was done by the mem bers of his family, and without the knowledge of

Finally, it is said that a reference to this matter was made in the will of the Great Admiral, and when the question as to the identity of the remains at Havana arose an investigation was made by a Frenchman, resulting, it is said, in establishing the fact that the body of Christopher Columbus is still resting at Santo Domingo. If it is true that the chains of Christopher Columbus were buried with him, they should have been found, it would appear, in the coffin which has just been opened at Seville. The next step, naturally, would be to examine the remains at Santo Domingo, and, if the chains are found there, the claims of the people of Santo Domingo would apparently be well established. Finally, it is said that a reference to this matter

# WANTS TO SELL POSSESSIONS.

London, January 18 .- The Madrid correspon dent of "The Daily Chronicle" says he is able to to ask the Cortes to sanction the sale of the Caroline. Marianne and Pellew Islands, on the ground that Spain is unable to provide the necessary naval and military forces to protect them.

# PARNELLITES LOSE VOTES.

LABOR CANDIDATES GAIN MANY VOTES-Dublin, Jan. 17 .- Judging from the results already have been remarkable for the success of the Labor candidates and the waning power of Parnellism. The new feature is that women were allowed to vote for the first time.

In Dublin the representation of labor has been quadrupled, while the Parnellites have secured little more than half their former strength, although, owing to internal dissensions in John Redmond's party, it is rather difficult to give an accurate estimate. Mr. Redmond himself has been elected for one ward, but he did not head the poll, and there-fore misses the Aldermanship. Timothy Harrington (Member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin). is in the same boat, having been beaten by a new Labor candidate.

In Cork, the Parnellites have done better, but

they have falled to retain their former ascendancy, having now a majority of only one over the Dillon

an Anti-Parnellite, and the question was squarely fought without internal squabbles, as at Kilkenny and Wexford, the Parnellites were victorious. Speaking generally, there is an increase of Nationalist power, but nothing like a rigorous exclusion of Unionists.

## DALY FOR LIMERICK'S MAYOR. MAY BE DISQUALIFIED ON THE GROUND OF IN-

Dublin, Jan. 17.—Under the new Irish Local Gov-ernment act, John Daly, the former political prisoner, and his supporters have captured twenty-four out of the forty seats comprised in the new Limerick Corporation, and Daly is almost certain to be elected Mayor of that city unless he is de-clared to be disqualified.

# RUSSIA'S PLANS FOR PEACE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY EVOLUTIONS ON A GRAND

SCALE TO BE HELD NEXT SPRING. London, Jan. 18.-The Odersa correspondent of "The Standard" says:
"The Russian Government is arranging for com-

bined military and naval evolutions on a grand scale next spring, in Russia and China, a feature being an assault upon and capture of Port Arthur."

# NAVAL PROMOTIONS DISCUSSED.

NOMINATIONS OF SAMPSON AND SCHLEY CON-

Washington Jan. 17.—The executive session of the Senate to-day was devoted to the discussion of the advancement of Admirais Sampson and Schley and other naval officers, because of gallant conduct in battle, over those officers who were not actively engaged in the war. The proceedings were based on a resolution of inquiry which Senator Butler introduced, asking the President to give his reasons for the promotion of these officers. This resolution was opposed by Senator Chandler and other members of the Naval Committee, and the matter went over until the return of Senator Hale, chairman of the committee.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE For richness of quality, dryness and flavor, Moët and Chandon Champagne is unequalled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand, thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv. VOORHEES MADE GOVERNOR.

HE TAKES THE OATH AS NEW-JERSEY'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

AFTER RECEIVING THE GREAT SEAL OF STATE HE EARNESTLY PLEDGES HIM-SELF TO SERVE THE PEOPLE

WITH FIDELITY. Trenton, Jan. 17 (Special).-By a ceremony that was at once simple and dignified, the will of the people of New-Jersey, as expressed at the polls on November 8, was carried out in Trenton to-day, when Foster M. Voorhees, of Eliza-

beth, took the oath of office as Governor of the

State of New-Jersey, and received the Great Seal

of State, the symbol of the office which he holds y virtue of the suffrages of his fellow-citizens What made the inauguration of the younges Governor who has ever held office in New-Jersey deeply impressive was the unfeigned earnestness with which he recited the solemn words of the oath, which was administered with much solemnity and dignity by Chief Justice W. J. Magle, in whose office the new Governor re ceived his legal training more than a score of years ago. He seemed to take almost as deep an interest in the central figure of the ceremony as Mr. Voorhees's venerable father, who sat in

to the serious obligations of his high office.

There was profound silence as the words of the oath were recited, the Chief Justice and the Governor-elect holding an open Bible and the engrossed copy of the oath of office. The silence more perceptible as the new Governor affixed his signature to the parchment and the Chief Justice added his, and then the stillness was broken by an outburst of handclapping and cheers, which was the token of the enthusiasm with which the people of New-Jersey welcomed to the highest office within their gift the young man who has so well served them in every office which has been intrusted to him, and of the high hopes with which they look forward to an administration of the Executive office by a man whom they have a right to expect to be faithful, fearless and true.

the same spirit of earnestness which marked his taking of the oath. Governor Voorhees received from Acting Governor Watkins the Great Seal of State, replied to the latter's cordial words of confidence, acknowledged the greetings of the Senators and Assemblymen, and delivered his inaugural address, in which he showed that he was mindful of his obligations to devote himself to the common good of all the citizens of New-Jersey, and to everything which will promote the honor, the happiness and the common welfare of the State. After discussing a 1 umber of topics of moment to the State he said: "I desire on this occasion to renew my pledge to serve unselfishly and without fear the people of our great Commonwealth. I shall do the utmost in my power and with earnest purpose endeavor at all times to guard their interests and promote their happiness. In my efforts I bespeak the generous aid and support of my fellow-citizens, and look for guidance and help from the Supreme Ruler of all nations."

The presence of a venerable ex-Governor seemed to bring a benediction from the past upon the Governor of the present. Forty-two years ago William A. Newell walked through the snow from Allentown to Trenton to take the same oath of office which Mr. Voorhees pronounced in his presence to-day.

The uniforms of the officers of the National Guard and Naval Reserve spoke of something more than dress parade, in the light of recent history. The attendance of these officers upon the inauguration of Governor Voorhees was a reminder of the creditable part which New-Jersey played in the Spanish-American War, argely through the energy and diligence of Mi Voorhees as Acting Governor.

Thus auspiciously was begun the Governorship of Foster M. Voorhees.

## THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY. The clouds had lifted, and the sky presented its

fairest aspect this morning when over a thousand citizens of Union County came to the State capital to witness the elevation of their fellow-citizen to the highest office in the State. The trains brought others from all parts of New-Jersey, and Taylor's Opera House was thronged with representative Jerseymen, who were escorted to their seats by officers of the National Guard and Naval Reserve, who were in fatigue uniform. General Bird W. Spencer had charge of the house, and Captain Richard B. Reading was master of ceremonies.

A notable figure in one of the boxes was Nathan-

iel Voorhees, of Clinton, father of the Governorelect, who followed the ceremonies with much strained emotion. He was accompanied by the Misses Voorhees. Elizabeth was represented in the boxes by Mayor W. A. M. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bergen, Mr. and Mrs. John Rankin and Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Halsey. General Sewell was necessarily absent, having gone to see his son, Captain Robert Sewall, off for Manila. Others in the boxes were William Bettle, ex-Speaker Armstrong, Secretary of State Wurtz, General John J. McCook and General Oll-

The members of the Legislature drove from the State House and took their places on the stage shortly before noon. Both houses had met in their shortly before noon. Both houses had not be the chambers and adjourned to the opera-house, at which the inauguration was to take place, while the joint committee of the two houses escorted the Governor-elect from the home of General William S. Stryker to the place of the ceremony

Foster M. Voorhees came upon the stage precise-ly at noon, escorted by Captain Richard Reading. The Governor-elect was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the large audience rising and cheering, while the band played "Hall to the Chief!" Captain Reading then escorted to their places in the front of the stage Chief Justice William J. Magie, Acting-Governor David O. Watkins, ex-Governor William A. Newell, who was loudly cheered; the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton University; the Rev. J. Richards Boyle, of Trenton: Attorney-General Samuel P. Grey, and the joint committee of the Legislature which had charge of the ceremonies—Senators Hutchinson, Francis and Braun, and Assembly-men Squire, Guenther, Wood, Bradley and Murphy. Franklin Murphy, chaltman of the Republican State Committee; John Kean, nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator; Major Lentz, General Donnelly, General Stryker and others occupied places on the stage.

# THE OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

President Reed called the Senate to order, and Mr. Squire, Speaker pro tem., called the House of Assembly to order. After the rolls had been called Senator Hutchinson introduced Dr. Patton, who made a prayer, in which he invoked the Divine blessing in special richness and abundance upon the new Governor.

There was profound silence as Chief Justice Magie arose and opened a Bible, spreading upon it the parchment on which was engrossed the oath of office. The Governor-elect stood by his side and in clear, firm tones repeated after him the words of the oath, kissing the Bible and affixing the standard of the cath. The Chief Justice his signature to the oath. The Chief Justice signed the document, and the Opera House then rang with applause for the new Governor.

### THE GREAT SEAL DELIVERED. Acting Governor David O. Watkins then handed

The ceremony of to-day marks the close of my term as Acting Governor of this State and the be-ginning of your term as Governor of the State. Three short months have passed since I, by virtue of your resignation as Acting Governor of the

Continued on Fifth Page.

JOHN MORLEY TO RETIRE.

WILL NO LONGER TAKE PART IN FORMAL LIBERAL COUNCILS.

London, Jan. 17 .- John Morley, Liberal Mem ber of Parliament for Montrose Burghs, addressing his constituents this evening at Brechin, said he entirely concurred with the reasons which led Sir William Vernon Harcourt to resigh the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

It was his own intention, he declared, to retire from active and responsible participation in the formal councils of the heads of the Liberal party, although his zealous and eager co-operation could always be counted upon for the advancement of every Liberal cause.

Mr. Morley proceeded to criticise the "prevailing spirit of jingoism and imperialism." ounced it as "entirely opposed to all the lessons of Mr. Gladstone"-lessons to which he would feel himself untrue were he to allow himself to drift in acquiescence with a course of policy which he believed "injurious to our material prosperity, to the national character and to the strength and safety of the imperial State."

He frankly admitted that he took a pessimistic view of the difficulties threatening throughout the world. "I think," he exclaimed, "we are nearer the beginning of them than the end." It was his firm conviction that "the prevailing spirit of imperialism must inevitably bring one of the boxes, and was deeply moved as his militarism, a gigantic daily growing expenditure. son, in a clear, unfaltering voice, bound himself increased power to aristocrats and privileged classes, and war."

## FRANCO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

FRENCH PRESS DISCUSSING AN AGREEMENT -BISMARCK'S ALLEGED VIEWS.

Paris, Jan. 17.-Ever since the much-discusse conference in Berlin on January 8 between Emperor William and the Marquis de Noailles, French Ambassador to Germany, a section of the French press has been actively discussing the possibility of a Franco-German alliance. The idea is meeting with approval in certain quarters, now that Frenchmen have come to regard England, rather than Germany, as the national enemy.

Ernest Daudet, the novelist, is an earnest ad vocate of such an agreement, which the "Courrier du Soir" considers "quite possible."

The "Soir" publishes to-day some alleged conversations of the late Prince Bismarck in the closing years of his life. According to these, his dream was to found a colonial empire. Fearing. however, that this would alarm British interests, he determined to force France into colonial enterprises, hoping thereby to embroil her with Great Britain, and to drive her into the arms of Germany and Russia. This new triple alliance, Bismarck believed, would force England to draw back and allow Germany to establish colonies in complete security. This exposition of Bismarckian policy, says the

"Soir," explains the whole secret of the present attitude of Germany.

## FRANCE'S FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND.

M. CAMBON SAYS THAT FRICTION OVER THE

FASHODA AFFAIR WAS EXAGGERATED. London, Jan. 17 .- The French Ambassador here, Paul Cambon, replying to an address of the International Arbitration Association at the Embassy here to-day, said that no feeling of hostility toward the British existed in France. The press on both sides, he added, had exaggerated the

little friction over the Fashoda incident, which was only temporary. He gave assurance to the people of Great Britain that neither the French nation nor the Government of France desired war, and, speaking from experience, M. Cambon could say that no European nation desired war. On the contrary, there was an earnest wish for eace, and France cordially supp aims. The Ambassador feared, however, that their practical realization will be a long time

DELCASSE TO SPEAK ON THE WAR.

# FRANCE'S FOREIGN MINISTER WILL ALSO TREAT

OF THE EASTERN AND FASHODA QUESTIONS. aroused in the lobbles of the Chamber of Deputies to-day by the announcement that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, will seize an oppor-tunity at the close of the discussion of the Foreign Office vote of the Budget to express his views on the Hispano-American War, the Catholic protectorate in the East and the Fashoda incident.

# THE LIPPE-DETMOLD SUCCESSION.

### QUESTION AGAIN DISCUSSED IN THE REICHSTAG -CHANCELLOR'S ESTIMATES ACCEPTED.

Leuzmann, of the Freissinnige People's party, raised the question of the Lippe-Detmold succession, strongly criticised the decision of the Federal Council and called upon the people of Det-mold to draft their succession law without delay. After further debate the estimates of the Imerial Chancellor's department were agreed to. In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day the Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, introduced the

Minister of Finances. The Minister drew attention to the favorable appearance of the Prusslan finances, especially in comparison with those of the Empire as a whole. The accounts of 187-78, he pointed out, closed with a surplus of 29,284,000 marks, and the current estimates showed a surplus of 74,370,000 marks. The new budget, he continued, provided for an increased expenditure of 141,000,000 marks, compared with the last budget, but the Finance Minister added, there was a corresponding increase in the revenue. The House then adjourned until January 21.

# MOTION TO IMPEACH THE MINISTRY.

ATTEMPT TO FORCE AN ISSUE IN THE AUSTRIAN

Vienna, Jan. 17.—The Reichsrath reassembled to-day. Herr Funke and his friends made a motion impeaching the whole Ministry on account of the administrative decrees regarding the provisional budget and the Ausgleich.

respect to Count Jules von Falkenhayn, the former respect to count Jules von Fairennayn, the former Minister of Agriculture, who died last week, the members of the German People's and Progressive parties left the House, amid cries of "Shamet" from the members of the Right.

A motion to make the impeachment of the Ministry the sole business of the House on Thursday was defeated by a vote of 1% to 101. The House then adjourned until Thursday.

# CROKER SAID TO HAVE CALLED A HALT.

## RESULT OF THE WIDESPREAD COMMENT ON THE RAISING OF SALARIES BY TAMMANY.

no announcement of increases of suaries were made yesterday by the Tammany heads of departments of the city government. The sudden stop in the raid on the city treasury was said to have been advised by Mr. Croker, in view of the widespread comment upon Tammany methods of large-star the hydron of the city control of the city increasing the burdens of the city government at a time when the assessed valuations of property were being raised so enormously. Controller Coler were being raised so enormously. Controller Coler is said to be opposed to the large increases of salaries. Although the work of employes in the Finance Department has been increased greatly by the consolidation of the greater city territory, and the pay of the employes has not been so large as the character of their work would seem to justify, the Controller has not been willing to ask for increases in their salaries.

PHENOMENAL SHOWING is that of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry; 85,855 cases imported in 1888, or more than one-half of all other brands. Its quality is of unequalled excellence. Bottles will bear green neckbands and star label.—Advt. SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SEVERAL STATES CHOOSE MEMBERS

OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW TO REPRESENT THE EMPIRE STATE-SENATORS HAWLEY, HALE LODGE DAVIS AND COCK-RELL TO RETURN TO THEIR

SBATS - DEADLOCKS IN

SEVERAL CASES. Preliminary action was taken by the Legislatures of several States yesterday in the matter of choosing United States Senators. Under the law the two branches of each Legislature will meet to-day in joint session for formal choice. Where there was a clear majority secured yesterday there will be no neces sity to-day for anything more than a declaration of the result

The chief interest in to-day's sessions will be in Pennsylvania, where Senator Quay yesterday fell twelve votes short of the number required for his re-election. He and his friends cope for his success to-day, but his opponents believe he will be defeated. A deadlock may

At Albany, in both branches of the Legislature, Chauncey 31. Depew, as the Republican caucus nominee, received a majority over Edward Murphy, jr., the Democratic candi-

Senator Joseph R. Hawley received a majority of the votes cust in both houses of the Connecticut Legislature, His Democratic opponent was Daniel N. Morgan.

lature gave a large majority for the re-election of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Although the Maine Legislature voted to return Eugene Hale to the Senate, many Repub-

lican members of the lower house either ab-

Both branches of the Massachusetts Legis-

sented themselves or refrained from voting in order to show their displeasure at Mr. Hale's opposition to the Peace Treaty and the policy of National expansion. Senator Davis, of Minnesota, and Cockrell, of Missouri, were chosen as their own successors.

Albert J. Beveridge was selected in Indiana as successor to Senator Turple. The deadlock continued in Delaware, West Virginia, California, Washington, Montana and

North Dakota. There was no choice in Nebraska or Utah.

THE VOTING AT ALBANY. MR. DEPEW THE CHOICE OF BOTH HOUSES!

FOR SENATOR. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 17 .- Chauncey M. Depew was elected United States Senator to-day in both houses of the Legislature. He had a majority of 28 over Edward Murphy, jr., his Democratic opponent, and to-morrow in joint session of the Senate and Assembly his election will be formally proclaimed. The votes to-day atood as follows: Senate-Depew. 27; Murphy, 23. As-

sembly-Depew, 84: Murphy, 60. The proceedings to-day were extremely placid. At noon Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff announced that, in pursuance of the resolution previously adopted, the Senate would proceed to nominate a candidate to represent this State in the United States Senate. The roll was then called, and each Senator arose in his seat and announced his choice. There was a full attendance of Senators, and the vote resulted: For Chauncey M. Depew, 27; for Edward Murphy, jr., 23. Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff declared

Mr. Depew the candidate of the Senate. Clerk Baxter in the Assembly announced the total number of votes cast to be 144, of which Mr. Kelsey, acting as Speaker, declared Mr. Depew the choice of the Assembly. Mr. Allds then arose and said that, in view of the sickness of Speaker Nixon and the necessary absence of Mr. Palmer, leader of the minority, he would ask that it be noted on the journal that Mr. Nixon's vote would have been cast for Mr. Depew and Mr. Palmer's for Mr. Murphy it they had been present. Mr. Allds also included in the list the names of Mr. Apgar and Mr. Murphy in favor of Mr. Depew, and Mr. Finn those of Messrs. Brown and Wissel for Senator

MR. HALE'S COURSE DISLIKED.

MANY MAINE LEGISLATORS REFUSE TO VOTE FOR HIS RE-ELECTION

Augusta, Me., Jan. 17.-Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, was 're-elected United State Senator from Maine by the two branches of the Legislature this afternoon, and to-morrow at a joint convention will formally confielection. The coming term will be Mr. Hale's fourth in the Senate. In ... Senate the rote was: Hale, 27. In the House: Hale 84; Samuel L. Lord, of Saco (Dem.), 15. Total: Hale, 111;

Lord, 15. Many Lepublicans were not present, and a number refrait a from voting as an expression of their disapproval of Mr. Hale's course in regard to expansion and to the "eace Treaty. Several explained that they voted for Mr. Hale only because he was the party nominee. The threatened resolutions as to his future course

did not appear After the election of Senator a communication was received from Governor Powers announce ing the death of Nelson Dingley. Resolutions of respect were adopted by both branches and several brief speeches full of feeling were made. A joint committee was appointed to attend the

BEVERIDGE TO SUCCEED TURPIE. UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

funeral to-morrow.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.—Albert J. Beveridge was elected United States Senator by the General Assembly to-day. The name of David Turple was pre-sented by the Democrats. The Republican candidate received all the Republican votes in the body. The two houses voted separately, and the formal election will take place at noon to-morrow in joint

# SENATOR HAWLEY RE-ELECTED.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 17.-The two branches of the Connecticut General Assembly to-day took vivavoce votes for a United States Senator to success General Joseph R. Hawley. General Hawley was elected in both branches, and at noon to-morrow the Senate and House in joint convention will ratify this action. The votes stood: House—Joseph R. Hawley, 169: Daniel N. Morgan, 55. Senate—Hawley, 19: Morgan, the minority candidate was formerly United States Treasurer, and in the November election was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. II.—Francis Marion Cock-rell was to-day re-elected for his fifth term in the United States Senate by the Legislature, the two houses voting separately. To-morrow the election will be ratified by both houses in joint session.

MISSOURI RE-ELECTS COCKRELL

DAVIS CHOSEN IN MINNESOTA. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 17.—Senator Cushman K. Davis to-day recieved a majority in both houses for re-election as United States Senator. He will to-

morrow be declared elected. The Legislature balloted it, separate session. The Fusionists voted for ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne. The ballot resulted as follows: House-Davis (Rep.), 38; Towne (Fu-